Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

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THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

DIRECTIONS,

TO ESCAPE THE YELLOW FEVER NOW PREVALENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Addreſſed particularly to thoſe citizens whoſe circumſtances will not permit them to comply with the recommendations of the Managers of the Marine and City Hoſpitals.

THE Fever which at this time prevails in our unfortunate city and ſuburbs, is the ſame in kind as that which prevailed in 1793 and 1797, occaſioned by imported contagion, and was introduced into it for want of efficient health laws, and the proper regulation of quarantines; as I propoſe to make appear in a future paper.

This contagion however appears, from numerous obſervations, and the moſt authenticated facts, to be capable of producing fever, only under *particular* circumſtances: Theſe circumſtances, removed or avoided, the contagion becomes inactive and harmleſs.

This fever had not been obſerved to exiſt in Philadelphia for more than thirty years before the year 1793,—and has never been known to exiſt in the winter ſeaſon in this climate; differing in this reſpect, from thoſe contagious fevers that are bred in jails, hoſpitals and priſon ſhips; but perfectly reſembling the plagues which have been introduced at different times into different maritime towns in Europe from certain parts of Africa, and the Turkiſh dominions in Europe bordering upon Aſia.

The circumſtances which render the contagion of the Yellow Fever active and favor its ſpreading or becoming epidemic, appear to be, hot, rarified and ſtagnant, or confined air, more eſpecially when replete and altered in its ſalutary quality by putrid exhalations from dead vegetable and animal ſubſtances. Under the recited circumſtances the majority of thoſe who approach very near to, or come in contact with the ſick, ſo as to receive the exhalations emitted by the lungs or ſkin, become in the courſe of a few days, moſt commonly on the fifth or ſixth day after ſuch expoſure, affected with the ſame kind of fever, but as all that approach within the ſame diſtance to the ſick do not afterwards take the diſeaſe though they have received the contagious particles into their bodies, it implies that their conſtitutions are not diſpoſed to favour its operation, that is, that they are poſſeſſed of a power to reſiſt the action or impreſſion, or that the contagion mixing with the fluids in the ſtomach, or with thoſe in the arteries paſſes out again, with ſome of the uſual excretions.

The circumſtances which, in moſt caſes, appear to give effect to the contagion, ſo as to produce fever, after it has been received into the circulation through the medium of the ſtomach, lungs or ſkin, appear to be ſuch as have the power of inducing ſudden and great debility in the ſeveral functions of the body, and conſequent ſpaſm or conſtriction of the extreme veſſels, &c.

Among the chief of theſe, may be reckoned, ſudden expoſure to cold, after great fatigue, or after being greatly heated by exerciſe and expoſure to the ſcorching rays of the ſun.

Intemperance, ſucceeded by abſtinence, frequent blood letting, purging, faſting, and conſtant terror or dread of the diſeaſe, have all a ſimilar effect. Whereas moderate and refreſhing exerciſe, the temperate uſe of ſuch nouriſhing food as has no tendency to ſtimulate or influence, and rather to preſerve the bowels laxative than otherwiſe, and the temperate uſe of diluted fermented liquors, particularly ſound bottled porter and claret, have the moſt ſalutary effect in preventing the operation of the contagion, and alſo of rendering the diſeaſe milder and more manageable by the phyſician, when it does attack, than when it occurs in thoſe previouſly debilitated.

The air in the open ſtreets, I believe, never becomes ſufficiently contaminated by the contagious particles (let the patients be ever ſo numerous in the houſes) to communicate the diſeaſe to any perſon walking in the middle of the ſtreet, or even on the pavements, when the wind blows from the oppoſite ſide. This is a fact not only confirmed by the obſervations of the judicious and accurate Dr. Ruſſel, in his account of a peſtilential fever at Aleppo, and by all the phyſicians that have publiſhed an account of the diſeaſe, as it has appeared in different parts of Europe, but is alſo eſtabliſhed by the events of laſt year, and by thoſe of 1793.

In the year 1793, all the priſoners in the jail of Philadelphia, amounting to more than 200; the penſioners in the alms-houſe; and the patients in the Pennſylvania hoſpital, eſcaped the diſeaſe, owing to the precaution of preventing the admiſſion of any ſick or ſuſpicious perſon, as well as every infected article into thoſe places.

All the families, alſo, that remained in the city, and confined themſelves and their domeſtics ſtrictly to their own houſes, and ſuffered no ſick perſon, nor any one lately recovered from the diſorder, or any material from an infected houſe, to come near them; and employed ſome truſty perſon to furniſh them with marketing and other neceſſaries from ſources free from infection, eſcaped the diſeaſe without exception. This was alſo the caſe with all the farmers that attended the market, that cautiouſly avoided ſleeping at, or going into any of the Chambers of the taverns or places where they put up. This could not have been the caſe if the whole atmoſphere of the city had been tainted, or replete with noxious exhalations.

By obſerving the preceding rules and cautions, therefore, thoſe inhabitants who cannot procure a retreat in the country, may certainly preſerve themſelves from taking the fever.

Theſe are conſolotary facts, drawn from experienced obſervers; and they are facts that may be fitly oppoſed to the popular notions of contagion, ſo apt to affect the imagination in moments of conſternation and diſmay.

Before I conclude, I think it proper to add, that I have frequently ſeen perſons, whoſe office it is to attend on the ſick, eſcape the diſeaſe in large airy apartments, without obſerving any precaution at all; but have ſeldom obſerved this to be the caſe in ſmall confined places unfavourable for ventilation, eſpecially where the circumſtances of the patient, would not admit of daily changes of the bed and body linen. Cleanlineſs, daily changes of apparel, and free ventilation appear, therefore, to be eſſential for preventing the contagious and malignant effects of the fever.

Perhaps if Phyſicians and Nurſes were ſtudiouſly to guard againſt breathing when near the patient, and were never to ſwallow their ſaliva; (by which it is probable the contagion is more frequently conveyed into the body than by any other means) were careful to rince their mouths with cold water and vinegar, brandy and water or wine, and frequently to chew ſome agreeable aromatic ſubſtance; were never to approach the ſick with an empty ſtomach, and were to rub half a drachm or a drachm of mercurial ointment upon their limbs every night till it occaſioned tenderneſs of the mouth, it would prevent the contagion from operating, or at leaſt render the diſeaſe much more mild and manageable when it did occur.

As opinions require facts, and not names for their ſupport, I ſhall conceal mine under the ſignature of

MENTOR.

☞ The above was intended for the Gazette of September fifth, but was unavoidably poſtponed.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, September 8.

The Preſident of the United States, we are told, has letters from Mr. Gerry, informing of the arrival of the Sophia; and that he ſhould take advantage of her being there to return home.

The Hon. Mr. Dawſon, Repreſentative from Virginia is on a viſit to this metropolis

THE FEVER.

The whole number now ſick, 27, of whom are on the recovery, 12. Since the laſt return on the 5th inſt. have died NONE.

By order of the Selectmen,
WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

SALEM, (Maſs.) Sept. 7.

We are aſſured that there is good ground to believe that the government ſhip, for which a ſubſcription has been begun in this town, will finally grow to a good ſtout frigate.

On Monday laſt, arrived the ſhip Five Brothers of Boſton, William Brown, maſter, 116 days from Batavia. Sailed in company with the ſhip Ganges, Langford of New-York. Left at Batavia, ſhip Maryland, Beard, of Baltimore; ſhip Orion, Cunningham of Boſton; ſhip Eliza, Stewart, of New York. The French frigates, La Fort and La Virtue, at St. Chamara, 40 leagues Eaſt of Batavia; had loſt while at Batavia, great part of their crews, and the troops they landed were growing thin daily.—Died at Batavia, 20th April, capt. Merchant of the ſhip Indoſtan of Philadelphia. The Five Brothers left St. Helena the 18th July—was informed by Gov. Brooks that the Iſle of France was in a diſtreſſed ſituation ſince the ſlaves had got their liberty; that the inhabitants had made repeated applications to admiral Chriſtian for protection. Heard there were a number of Americans condemned at the Cape and others waiting for trial. Spoke in lat. 27, 30, long. 49, 30, ſchr. ——, Wm. Appleton, 19 days from Portſmouth. Same day ſpoke ſhip Jefferſon of Kennebeck.

Yeſterday capt. George Ropes, of this town, returned to his family after an abſence of ſeveral months. His capture by the French, the recovery of his veſſel, his recapture, and the ſavage treatment he received in revenge for his bravery, have been heretofore related. His veſſel and cargo (a mere matter of courſe) have finally been condemned, and he came home in the Ketch Diana, of Glouceſter, W. Ingerſoll, maſter, 23 days from St Domingo, where he left the following veſſels: Ship Favourite, Taylorſon, ſupercargo of Frederickſburgh, to ſail in 10 days for Charleſton; brig gen. Warren, Rice, of Boſton, brought in for adjudication; brig Star, Loring, of New-York, ſchr. Swift, Pile, of Philadelphia, for Porto Rico; ſchr. Eleanor of and for Baltimore; ſchr. Eleanor of and for Baltimore; ſchr. Regulator, Thompſon, of and for N. London, bought his veſſel in; capt. Shepard of Boſton, whoſe veſſel is condemned; capt. Smith of Norfolk, who was taken, but his veſſel not being valuable, they burnt at Sea.

PORTSMOUTH, September 4.

Sunday arrived brig Felicity, capt. Brown from Elſinore. July 13, 5 leagues N. W. of Scotland, ſpoke ſch. Phœnix, 38 days from Boſton for Hamburgh, S. Gaits, maſter, all well—Same day arrived ſhip Pacific 32 days from St. Kitt's; ſailed from St. Vincent's under convoy, fell to leeward and was captured by a French privateer on the 23d July, who after coming along ſide continued firing grape ſhot and muſket balls into the ſhip, but happily did little damage; took out the captain Perkins Salter, and our hands; on the 24th was retaken by the Britiſh ſloop of war Favourite and carried into St. Kitts.

NEW-YORK, *September* 12.

At all the ports of St Domingo, ſays a Bermuda paper, the greateſt diſtreſs is experienced for the want of flour and proviſions.

It is generally ſaid, in St. Domingo, that in caſe of a rupture between France and America, Touſſaint will ſolicit an alliance with the United States.—Thus ſays the above paper.

DEATHS.

On Monday evening after very ſhort illneſs, died Mr. Thomas Lake, a native of England.

Yeſterday morning Mrs Todd, wife of David Todd, of the houſe of Todd and Seymour, merchants of this city.

At Belle-vue Hoſpital, on Monday the 2d inſt. of the prevailing fever, Mr. William Cropp, an old &much reſpected printer.

Burial in this city, for 24 hours ending the day before yeſterday—Adults 34—30 of the prevailing fever.

Particulars of the loſs of the brig Dolly.

At ſea, on board the brig Dolly, at 11 P. M. on Thurſday the 7th September.

Having the foreſail and fore topſail ſet, the wind blowing gentle breezes from the S. S. W. with much lightning, 5 of the ſeamen on the topſail yard handing the ſail, a ſudden ſhock of lightning came and in leſs than half a minute a ſudden guſt of wind, which laid the veſſel's maſts and yards in the water.—The ſeamen on the topſail yards came down the rigging head downwards to the keel of the veſſel, when immediately we cut away the weather fore and main ſhrouds, but all to no purpoſe—ſhe would not recover. Having neither ax nor ſaw to cut away the maſts, ſhe filled inſtantly, having about 3 or 4 feet of her upper ſide above water.—Same time blowing a heavy gale, with rain and lightning, and the ſea very high breaking over us, that we ſcarcely could hold faſt by her fore and main chains;—meantime our long boat was filled with water, our ſmall boat was turned bottom upwards, and having nothing but death before our eyes—ſome of the ſeamen threw themſelves among the wreck in the water, to endeavor to ſecure our boats and get the water out of them; when, after many heavy ſtruggles, we got the ſmall boat upſet; then we hauled the long boat, filled with water, over the main-maſt, which was carried away by the deck, by which means about one fourth of the water came out of her, and by the aſſiſtance of an empty barrel, we got her almoſt dry, and to our aſtoniſhment found her ſtaved, and ſo leaky that one hand was obliged to throw out the water conſtantly for fear of ſinking.—We then had no other reſource than to jump into the boat, and ride with the utmoſt danger by 6 fathoms of the main ſheet, by the ſtern, waiting till day, if we could, to procure ſome bread or water, oars or ſails, for our boat to ſteer for the land: but to our ſorrow, the wreck came round before the wind, which brought us under her bow, and having no rope nor place to take hold of, we with one conſent choſe rather to riſk ourſelves to the mercy of the Supreme Being in our leaky boats, (nine ſoul's in number) with one oar and boat's maſt, having neither bread nor water, nor any proſpect of getting any from the wreck. The ſea being very high and blowing a heavy gale, the maſts and bowſprit being all to pieces, and the hull going to ſhatters, we bore away before the ſea, expecting every wave to ſwallow us up, until 3 in the morning, when the violence of the gale abated. Then we took our ſhirts from our bodies, and ſewed them with ropeyarns, and fixed them to the maſt, intending to ſteer for Long Iſland, in caſe we did not fall in with ſome veſſel. Day-light coming on, and the weather being calm, with a piece of the bottom board of the boat laſhed to the maſt, we could row two oars towards the N. W. at the rate of 2 miles an hour; rowed and ſailed alternately; but ſcarcely could make any way through the water for the ſpace of 35 hours from the wreck. On the 8th Sept. at 7 o'clock A. M. we ſaw a ſail to the weſtward of us, diſtant about 5 leagues, all becalmed.—This ſight operated like a cordial to our ſpirits, and we rowed with all the eagerneſs and ſtrength we had, relieving each other; and at 10 A. M. came on board the ſloop Aurora, from Naſſau in the iſland of Providence, bound to New-York, —— Bradley maſter, where we were received with the greateſt friendſhip and kindneſs by the whole crew. They offered us every thing we ſtood in need of; we being almoſt dead with hunger, hardſhip, and fatigue, and having little hopes of life.

N. B. When we were a mile or two from the ſloop Aurora, they were in ſuſpence about us, we having a red and blue handkerchief hoiſted to a few pieces of plank laſhed together for a ſignal of diſtreſs, for fear of the wind increaſing before we could reach them. They got all their muſkets, blunderbuſſes, and ſwords in readineſs to defend themſelves from us, thinking we were a French row boat, having two parts of French colours hoiſted; and when within a ſmall quarter of a mile from the ſloop, they fired a muſket. We ſtopped rowing, ſeeing them all prepared to engage us. They then hailed us what boat we were? to which we ſcarcely gave an anſwer, ſo much were our hearts rejoiced at the unexpected interpoſition of Divine Providence in our favour.

NORFOLK, Sept. 6.

On Tueſday arrived the Swediſh ſchooner Betſey, capt. Bland, 18 days from St. Thomas's. On the 27th Aug. in lat. 28 24, long. 70 30, fell in with the ſchooner Hercules, of Boſton, that had been taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the captain and crew 24 hours after; they had the privateer's men confined on board.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Liſbon, capt. Drummond, from Havanna, which he left on 19th Auguſt, in company with 65 ſail of Americans, under convoy of the ſhip Eliza, capt. Morriſon, of Charleſton, carrying 16 guns and 75 men; the ſhip Fanny, Wilman, of Salem, with 16 and 60 men; and the brig George, Grigg, of New-York, with 10 guns, and 35 men. Among the fleet were the ſchooner Friends, Strand, and ſloop Peterſburg Packet, Whitfield, bound to this port.

On the 26th Auguſt; in lat. 30, long. 79, fell in with the Britiſh Frigate Prevoyante, capt. Weymiſs. who captured two American brigs (ſuppoſed to be the brig William, Simkins, of Philadelphia, and brig Freeman, Small, of Boſton,) one Daniſh ſhip, and a Daniſh ſchooner.

We learn by this arrival, that Mr. Hawley, American conſul at the Havanna, had received poſitive accounts that orders have been iſſued by the French government to *capture, burn* or *deſtroy* all *American veſſels* indiſcriminately.

Extract of a letter, received per above ſchooner, dated Aug. 17.

On the 12th, a Spaniſh packet arrived from Old Spain; ſince which the moſt reſpectable people here are of opinion that negociations are pending between Spain and England; their advices by this veſſel have given riſe to the conjecture.

The U. S. frigate Conſtellation, and Baltimore ſloop of war, left our Capes yeſterday, with a fleet of twenty-ſeven ſail of Americans under their convoy.

Sept. 8.

The U. S. frigate Conſtitution, captain Nicholſon, was left laſt Monday in lat. 35, 40, long. 74, ſteering S. in chace of a veſſel.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *SEPTEMBER* 13.

DONATIONS,

Received at the Tents near Schuylkill, for the uſe of the Poor.

September 12.

Caſh 442 dollars, from our fellow citizens at preſent in Lancaſter, as follows:

Chriſtopher Marſhal	100 dollars
Samuel Hays	50
Benjamin Homer	30
Thomas Clifford	30
John Carrell	30
Peter W. Gallaudet	30
Jacob Parke	20
Simon and Hyman Gratz	20
Solomon Gottſhalkſon,	15
John Redman Coxe	10
John Burchan	10
Joſeph Hutchins	12
John Riſdell	10
Roger Flahavan	10
Hugh M'Cullogh	10
Ebenezer Branham	10
Peter Thompſon	10
W. Welkie	5
Mrs. Mary Rhea	5
Jacob Dietrick	3
M. A. Getting	2
Mrs. Eſter Waters	20

Eight quarters of mutton, weight 100 lb. from Mr. Neiary

A quantity of potatoes, cabbages and apples, from Mr. John Donaldſon

Eighteen cabbages from Mr. Green

Nine Sheep, a quantity of rye and wheat flour, dried beef and bacon, potatoes, and 1 dollar 50 cents, from Meſſrs Pratt, Eaches, Bittle, Smedley, Davis, Hoops. Cornualt, jun. Mitchel, Aſh, Rogers, Keen, Reed, Verdreece, Matlack, Jonas, Hoffman, Henderſon, Woolley, J. Garrett, B. Garrett, Heck and Moore of New Garden Cheſter County.

Four quarters of mutton, a large quantity of vegetables, a baſket of bread and ſeveral gallons milk, from Richard Peters, Eſq.

Two ſheep, eight quarters of mutton, two roaſting pigs, nine bags of rye and one of Indian meal, two pair of fowls, ſome ſalt pork, dried beef, potatoes, ſquaſhes, one cheeſe and 23lbs. of butter, collected from the inhabitants of Willetſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, by Mr. Cabel Man.

Three barrels flour, and two barrels pork from Mr. Thomas W. Armat.

By order of the Committee.
PETER MEIRCKEN,
Sept. 13. *Chairman.*

☞ BURIALS in the City and Hoſpital burying grounds, for the 24 hours, ending yeſterday at noon—Adults, 65—Children, 6.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

FOR SEPTEMBER 12.

ADMITTED.

Wm. Staunton	Benjamin Jones
Ludwig Snyder	Mary Carter
Henry Robinſon	Samuel Bedford
Hugh M'Quire	James Crawford
David Meevin	J. M'Laughlin
John Watch	Sarah Waadle
Ann Robeſon	Sarah Woodſide
Thomas White	Charlotte Beam.

DIED—TEN.

DISCHARGED—THREE.

Remaining in the Hoſpital 125, of whom 35 are on the recovery.

Interred in the Hoſpital Ground,

From City Hoſpital	10
City and Liberties	18
Total	28

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.
Chriſtopher Darrah, Steward.
By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM JONES, Preſident.
Atteſt—TIMOTHY PAXSON, Clerk.

EIGHTY FIVE new caſes of the prevailing fever, reported by 20 Phyſicians, for the laſt 24 hours.

DIED—On Tueſday, at Beggars Town, of the prevailing fever, Mrs. MARY QUIN, wife of Mr. Andrew Quin of this city.

——, On Tueſday, of the prevailing diſorder, Mr. GEORGE MOSER.

——, laſt night, Mr. JAMES THOMPON, of the Indian Queen Inn, Fourth-ſtreet.

DONATIONS,

Received at the encampment at Maſter's place, for the uſe of the poor.

Sept. 11. From Gen. Jacob Morgan, a large load of Straw.

Sept. 12. Mr Jeremiah Quickſall, 9 buſhels potatoes, 1-2 do apples, a ſmall load of ſtraw and 1 churn of buttermilk.

Tench Coxe, Eſq. the ſum of 60 dollars.

Peter Paris, Eſq. a quantity of excellent potatoes, ſtraw and onions.

Jonathan Williams, Eſq. a load of ſtraw.

John De Brahm, a load of ſtraw.

Wm. Geiſe, a bbl. cyder, a quantity of potatoes, cabbage, apples, pumpkins, ſquaſhes and peppers.

Robert & David Evans, one thouſand feet of white pine boards.

John Inskeep,
Jona. Robeſon,
Iſaac W. Morris, } Committe.

A London paper of Sunday July 15 ſays, the new duties on imports and exports take place from and after Friday laſt; and no veſſel will be permitted to ſail for a foreign port without convoy; if they do the inſurance will be void, and the veſſel be liable to a heavy penalty. We underſtand the Britiſh manufactured goods, all of cotton, are exempt from the duty of 10s. per cent. on exportation; all other goods muſt pay it when ſhipped. The following new duties are payable on exportation:—Brandy, 2¼d. per gallon; Geneva, 1¼d ditto; Yarn, 3s. per 100lbs; Cloverſeed, 2s. 3d. per 112lbs. Rags, 13s. 3d. per ton; Flax undreſſed, 21s. ditto; Hemp ditto 10s. 3d. ditto; Timber, Deals, &c. 3l. per cent. on the value; Iron 10s. 10d. per ton; Madeira wine, 16s. 6d. per ton; Portugal ditto, 26s. ditto; Spaniſh ditto, 32s. ditto; Rheniſh ditto, 78s. ditto.

The new duties on ſugar took place from the 5th inſt. and ſuch has been the diſpatch uſed in getting ſome of the ſhips of the Weſt India fleet juſt arrived into the Poole, that ſeveral hundred hogſheads of new ſugar were entered at the Cuſtom-houſe in time to ſave the new duty.

The executors of John Hare, eſqr. of Norfolk, England, in purſuance of a codicil to his will, cauſed his head to be ſevered from his body, and ſewed on again previous to his interment.

Captain Robertſon, of the brig Angelica, from Liſbon, left the following American veſſels at the Tagus.

Ship Columbus, ——,	of New-York
Two Friends, Haiſey,	do.
Siſters, Mulloy,	do.
Brig May Flower, Proctor,	Glouceſter
Charlotte, Mallony,	Baltimore
Sterling, Brown,	Portſmouth

The brig Sterling was bound from Tobago to Portſmouth, taken in lat. 27, 30, long. 64, by a French privateer of 18 twelve pounders, called the Mercury. Ordered to Bordeaux, and retaken the 27th of June, off cape Fineſter, by the Peterel Britiſh ſloop of war, and ſent into Liſbon.

Arrived at Liſbon, July 31, a ſhip from Baltimore, name unknown, ſupercargo's name Jone's. Same day a ſhip from Boſton, captain Burns.

July 25, ſpoke a ſhip from St. Ubes, bound to Portſmouth N. H. out 16 days.

Auguſt 3, ſpoke ſchooner Hannah, from Bayonne to Marblehead, a Cartel, with American priſoners, lat 45 long. 47.

Auguſt 28, boarded by the St. Alban's, Britiſh man of war from Halifax on a cruize, they had juſt taken poſſeſſion of the brig Hazard, of George Town, Maſſachuſetts, John Drummond maſter, from Bordeaux to New-York, out 28 days, and ſent her to Halifax.

☞ A Young Gentleman educated in the College of Dublin, in Ireland, wiſhes to engage immediately in a public ſeminary, or private family. He has no objection to any part of the continent.——Enquire at this office, where a note of will be attended to. ſept. 13.

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HEALTH-OFFICE,
11th September, 1798.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

OUR address of the 1st inst. was intended to present to your view the deplorable state of our city, and to excite into active exertion the philanthropy and benevolence so eminently characteristic of the citizens of Pennsylvania. The same generous sentiments which you have displayed has influenced the worthy and benevolent citizens of Baltimore; who always alive to the feelings of humanity, have, it appears by the public papers, agreed to a subscription for the relief of our distressed fellow citizens.

We return them all the gratitude and respect to which dispositions so amiable are entitled;—but it becomes our duty publicly to state that a fund has been provided for the purpose, upon the principal of a loan in anticipation of the liberality and justice of our Legislature, which precludes the necessity of donations in money from the humane citizens of our sister states.—Contributions of provisions from our fellow-citizens in the country, as well in New Jersey as in our own State, have been forwarded for the use of the distressed, with a liberality which does honor to the donors.

We flatter ourselves that similar donations will be continued by those generous individuals, who are contiguous to the city, and can with convenience spare a part of their produce for the relief of suffering humanity.

By order of the Board of Managers.

WM. JONES, President.

Attest

TIMOTHY PAXSON, Clerk.

New Encampment.

The Committee who superintend the encampment at Master's place near the Mill Pond on the Germantown Road, about two miles from the city, respectfully inform their country friends that they stand in need of an immediate supply of vegetables and straw for the use of those distressed citizens who are flying from the present calamity. The committee flatter themselves that the same liberality will be found in the former, and others, to supply this Encampment, as has been to that on the Commons near Schuylkill, both having the same laudable object in view.

John Inskeep
Jon. Robeson } COMMITTEE.
Isaac W. Morris.

Camp. Masters' Place,
September 10, '98.

Agreeable to notification in several of the newspapers of the City of Philadelphia, requesting a meeting of the merchants, traders, mechanics and other citizens, at the Union School House in Germantown, on Wednesday 29th August, at 4 o'clock P. M. in order to fix on a suitable character to be offered at the ensuing election to represent the City of Philadelphia in Congress, in the vacancy occasioned by the decease of John Swanwick, Esq. and also in the next Congress—A senator, to represent in the state senate, the city of Philadelphia and County of Delaware—and six persons to represent the city in the house of assembly.—A numerous and respectable body of the freemen of the city attended. The business of the meeting being opened, a letter from captain Joseph Anthony, addressed to the chairman of the meeting was read, expressing a decided opinion on the necessity of uniting the interest of the friends of the constitution and government in the choice of their representative, that he conceived Mr. Robert Waln well qualified for a seat in Congress, and soliciting his fellow citizens that his name may not be offered in competition with that gentleman, who has his full concurrence and approbation.

ROBERT WALN,

was nominated and unanimously carried as the Candidate for Congress.

FRANCIS GURNEY,

as state Senator for the district composed of the City and County of Philadelphia and County of Delaware; and as members to represent the City in assembly—

Jacob Hiltzheimer,
Lawrence Secker,
Andrew Bayard,
William Hall, printer.
Samuel W. Fisher,
John Clement Stocker.

The question being put, will this meeting support the foregoing ticket? it was unanimously agreed to, and it was also recommended to the freemen of the City of Philadelphia attached to the federal government for their support, and to those of the County of Philadelphia and County of Delaware in support of the Senator.

Ordered, that the minutes of the meeting, signed by the chairman and secretary, be published in the newspapers of the City, for the general information of the electors.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
Chairman.

DANIEL SMITH, *Secretary.*
Germantown, 29th August, 1798.

Pursuant to the Act of Congress, passed on the ninth day of July, 1798, entitled "An Act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses and the enumeration of slaves within the United States,"—NOTICE is hereby given, that the first meeting of the Commissioners under the said Act, for the state of Pennsylvania, will be held on Monday, the twenty second day of October next, at the borough of Reading, in the said state.

C. READ,
Commissioner first named.

Reading. Sept 8, 1798.

To the Creditors of John Dickson, of Milton, in the County of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Northumberland for the benefit of the several laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the court have appointed the last Monday in October next to hear me and my creditors at the said Court in the town of Sunbury, at which time and place you are desired to attend.

Milton, 4th Sept. JOHN DICKSON.

ALMS-HOUSE, August 16, 1798.

GENTLEMEN,

Please to take notice, that you are returned to serve as Guardians of the Poor for the ensuing twelve months, you are therefore requested to attend at the City-Hall on the twenty fifth of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Board,

JACOB LAWERSWYLER.
Secretary, pro tem.

James M'Crea, Joseph R. Tatem, James Glentworth, Samuel Price, } To succeed Nalbro Frazier.
William Preston, Benjamin Price, Samuel Rhoads, Isaac T. Hopper, } To succeed Jeremiah Boon.
Bazel Wood, Manuel Eyres, James King, } To succeed Standish Forde.
Peter Keyser, Philip J. Dehaas, John Servos, } To succeed John Ware.
Charles Swift, William Alexander, Nicholas Pickel, Charles Bastion, } To succeed Peter Mierocken.
William Holderness, James Stokes, Richard Bailey, John Whitesides, } To succeed Joseph Anthony.
John Hood, Jacob Gribble, Joseph Huddle, jun. Joseph Conrad, } To succeed Alexander Steel.
John Davis, Joseph Simmons, Charles Pleasants, David Seckel, } To succeed William Beaven.
Samuel Getliff, John Waddington, William Read, William Cramond, } To succeed George Plumsted.
Daniel Boehm, Andrew Pettit, Joseph Walker, Jacob Ederborn, } To succeed Jacob Lawerswyler.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

BY THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been stated to me by the President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, That on the night of Saturday the first instant, the House now occupied by the said Bank, commonly called Carpenters Hall, was burglariously entered by some villain, or villains unknown, and therefrom a considerable number of Bank Notes of various descriptions and denominations were stolen and carried away: TO THE INTENT that the perpetrator, or perpetrators of so great a crime, and the accessaries thereto, may be discovered and brought to condign punishment, I have deemed it expedient to issue this Proclamation, HEREBY offering and promising a REWARD of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person, or persons, who shall discover the perpetrator, or perpetrators of the said crime, or any of them, or any accessary thereto, before or after the fact, to be paid on the conviction of all or any of the offenders: AND I do hereby further, offer and promise A FREE AND ENTIRE PARDON unto any one of the perpetrators, or accessaries aforesaid of the commission of the said crime, who shall make a full and satisfactory disclosure of all the circumstances relative to the contriving and accomplishing the same, and of the names and places of abode of his or her associates, so that such associates may be apprehended and convicted: AND all the Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and other Public Officers of this Commonwealth (according to the duties of their respective stations) are hereby required and enjoined to use all lawful means to detect and bring to justice each and every person concerned in contriving, or perpetrating the crime aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Germantown, the third day of September, in the year of (L. S.) our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Commonwealth the twenty-third.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor:

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ship Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,
of the growth of 1794 and 1795
60 tons of Java Sugar,
In cannisters—for sale by
PETER BLIGHT,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1st and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack
july 2 §

City Commissioners' Office,

AUGUST 30, 1798.

IN pursuance of an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May, 1798,

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the first of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year, to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High streets.

Chesnut and Walnut streets, Draw bridge, with the Scale and Fish houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar streets.

The Cellar under the City Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll gates.)

A stated meeting of the City Commissioners will be held at the City Hall every Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, during the present epidemic. eotm

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS
To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. § june 11

WILLIAM M'LAWS,

SADLER & HARNESS MAKER,

HAS Removed to the Corner of Chesnut and Twelfth-streets, on the Commons, where he will receive and execute the orders of his friends and wholesale customers, with usual attention & expedition during the prevalence of the present Epidemic, where it has not made its appearance this season, nor during any of the years past.

august 25 §

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NO. ELEVENTH-STREET,

18 Bags Fresh Cloves.
Willings & Francis.

june 29. dtf

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity
Benjamin Monteith Master, from Laguira,
CONSISTING OF
945 Fenegas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins
By *Willings & Francis.*
No. Eleventh street.

july 2: dtf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the Treasury of the United States, for the renewal of the following Certificates of Six Per Cent Funded Stock, standing in the name of *John Carbonell*, of London, the said Certificates having been lost on board the Swallow Packet, Captain Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York

No. 3072 1 *Cert. for* 2000 *dolls.*
2964 1 *do.* 5000
10,577 1 *do* 3000
Willings & Francis.

Philadelphia, august 30. eo6w

Arrived in the Ship Pennsylvania, Capt. WILLIAMSON, *from Hamburgh, now lying at Chester.*

A Number of GERMAN SERVANTS, men, women, boys and girls, amongst whom are Gunsmiths, Carpenters, Turners, Taylors, Blacksmiths, Gardeners, Masons, Coachmen, Huntsmen, &c. &c. whose time of servitude is to be disposed of on board the Ship, by

GURNEY & SMITH.

august 23.

Bengal Goods,

CONSISTING OF
BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,

Chintz Cossas	Maharazgungy
Chintz Guzzinas	Tookerrys
Eliabad Baftas	Wrought Muslins
Long Drawers	

Coarse Sugars in bags, fit for the European markets
ALSO,
Carolina Indigo
Coffee in hogsheads
A few pipes of very old and very choice Madeira WINE.

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by
John Craig,
No. 12, Dock-street.

july 14 mwstf

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.
NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,
100 hogsheads RUM,
Of high proof and fine flavour
july 19 §

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

Doctor GOURDES,

No. 28, Pine-Street;

Late SURGEON in the armies of St. Domingo, OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Philadelphia in the line of his profession. He flatters himself that his long successful experience in the West-India fevers, will procure him the confidence of the citizens of this city; particularly those attacked by the present Epidemic.

august 25 eod3t

☞ The Subscribers have removed for the present from Penn-street to Eleventh-street, between Filbert and High-streets.

Willings & Francis.

august 9 §2w

Bank of Pennsylvania.

THE Bank of Pennsylvania is removed to Germantown,—where the business will be transacted to-morrow, in the Union School House.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

september 4 §

NOTICE.

Bank of the United States,

September 4. 1798.

THE Public are informed that after the 9th inst. this Bank will be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning, and so remain until noon.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

september 4. dtf

NOTICE,

Bank of the United States,

August 28, 1798.

THOSE persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank, are informed,

That regular Notices will be put under a sealed cover directed to the respective payer and lodged in the Post Office every Monday until the return of the Citizens.

G. SIMPSON, cashier.

august 28 3awtf

Pennsylvania Hospital,

9 mo. 1, 1798.

NO person with an infectious disease, can be admitted into this house; it is therefore earnestly recommended to the citizens, not to send or bring any such patient to the gate, who is ill with the prevailing fever. Several persons having been sent here improperly, is the reason of giving this caution.

By Order of the Sitting Managers, } FRANCIS HIGGINS, *Steward.*

NOW LANDING,

From on board the brig Amiable Matilda, from Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
88 casks CLARET
72 do. do. of a superior quality
2 trunks green PARASOLS.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut-street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

White Wine in half Casks		Entitled to Drawback.
Sweet Oil of a superior quality, in boxes and baskets		
Lunelle	WINES in Cases	
Sauterne		
Irish Market		
Macarty and		
Medoc		
Rota Wine in hhds.		
Pimento in bags.		

may 29. eotf

Public Notice is hereby given,

That proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for supplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thousand stands of arms, on the following conditions.

1st. The arms shall be manufactured in the United States, conformable to the Charleville pattern; the barrels shall be proved, and the muskets inspected agreeable to the rules now practised and required by the United States: the Locks shall be duly hardened; the Ramrods and Bayonets shall be tempered and the mountings, stocks, and every other particular shall be finished in a workmanlike manner.

2d. The proposals must specify the number which the party is willing to furnish and the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the proposed number must be delivered in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of signing the contracts; the public will not be considered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the times proposed.

3d. For every stand of arms, with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforesaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.

4th. When practicable and consistent with existing arrangements, seasoned stocks will be delivered from the public stores in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

5th. The arms will be received in the respective states at places to be hereafter designated—The United States shall not be bound to prove less than five hundred barrels at one time, unless the barrels are transported to some public factory or deposit of arms, in which case any number not less than one hundred will be proved.

6th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with sureties for fulfilling their engagements; No money will be advanced unless indisputable testimonials of skill and ability to execute the proposed contracts are produced nor in cases where proposals are made for a less number than one thousand stands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is absolutely reserved.

7th. Until contracts are made for supplying forty thousand stands of arms, the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treasury for every complete stand of arms manufactured in the United States and which may be delivered in parcels of not less than twenty into the public arsenals, already or hereafter to be established. Those who propose to deliver arms must however indicate their intentions seasonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For the Secretary of the Treasury,
John Steele, comptroller.

Treasury Department
June 22d, 1798. 21wtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

june 28 1awtf

To be Sold, at private Sale,
A Plantation and Tract of Land

CONTAINING 145 acres, situate in Whitemarsh township, in the county of Montgomery, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, and on the public road leading from Plymouth by the Broad-Ax tavern toward Horsham, and about one quarter of a mile from said tavern, all about the same distance from the Skippack road and about the same distance from the late residence of James Morris esq. deceased. It is bounded by lands of Anthony Morris esq. Jacob Reiff and Detweiler. About ten acres are good watered meadow, about 15 or 20 are under clover, and about 35 acres are well timbered.

The buildings on the above farm consist of a two-story stone dwelling-house, a large stone barn and stone spring-house. There is also on the premises a young orchard of about 150 apple trees.

This farm has great advantages of water, as there is an excellent never-failing stream passing by the house and barn, in such a manner as to supply the same as well as every field with a sufficient quantity.

The spring over which the spring-house is built, is excellent water, and is also very near and convenient to the dwelling house.

The situation of this place is healthy and in a good neighborhood, and is near to several different places of worship, and within the distance of half a mile from two grist and saw mills, also near lime-kilns.

This farm will be sold together or divided into two parts as may suit the purchasers. Also a two-story stone house with a barn and carriage house and lot of land situate on Chesnut-hill. It is a very high and healthy situation, and commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect. Possession of part of the house may be had immediately.

For further particulars apply to *Henry Pratt*, No 94 North Water-street Philadelphia, or to

CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK,
on Chesnut-Hill.

Chesnut-hill, august 14th, 1798. 22awtf

James C. & Saml. W. Fisher,
No. 13 ARCH-STREET,
Have for Sale

200 Casks best refined Salt Petre
Best London Window Glass from 10 by 8 to 12 by 10
Ditto Glass Ware in Casks assorted consisting of pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets, &c.

ALSO,
A few Bales of Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Baizes and Kendall Cottons.

june 27 3awtf

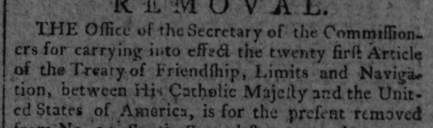
For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as may best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.
Who has For Sale,



TWO
Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Golding & Baldwin, W. B. Golding, Golding & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 2 §

PETER BLIGHT

HAS removed his Counting House to his House in the Northern Liberties near Nice Town, Germantown road.

august 21. tf

NOTICE.

Bank of North America,

August 28th, 1798.

THOSE Persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank are informed,

That regular Notices will be put under a sealed cover directed to the respective payer and lodged in the Post-Office every Monday until the return of the citizens.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

aug. 29 dtf

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1798.

THE business of the Custom House will from this day be transacted at Chester, during the continuance of the fever which now prevails in this city; and in consequence thereof, the merchants are hereby notified, that payment of all bonds for duties to the United States, payable at this office, may be made either at the Custom House in Chester, or at the Bank of the United States.

Collector's Office, }
Philadelphia, Aug. 30. }

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Secretary of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the twenty first Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, is for the present removed from No 54, South Second street, to a large two story brick house on the right hand going up the Germantown road, just above the Globe Mill, usually called Masters's house, being a very airy and healthy situation; to which persons having claims to exhibit, or enquiries to make, may come or send with the greatest safety. Letters, post paid, Bills and Notes, to be noted or protested, and directions respecting any kind of Notarial business, inclosed and left at the Post Office, will be duly attended to, by

PETER LOHRA.

Philadelphia, august 30 §1w

The Office of the Committee,

Appointed to superintend the building of the Frigate to be loaned to the United States, is removed to No. 112 Spruce street—of which those gentlemen who have not already come forward with their subscriptions will please to take notice.

ROBERT RITCHIE, Sec'ry.

august 7

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

	dolls.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every chariot	15
upon every post chariot	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phaeton, with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains	9
upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with steel springs	6
upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs on jacks	3
upon curricles with tops	3
upon chaises with tops	3
upon chairs with tops	3
upon sulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs	3
For and upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars	2

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,
Collector of the 1st division of the 1st survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantown, }
22d August, 1798. }

☞ Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

☞ The Stamp Press is removed to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia,—where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who wish any instruments stamped, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

august 22

To be Sold,

An elegant and convenient House,

In Chesnut street, next door to the Bank of North America.

THE Lot is thirty by one hundred and seventy eight. The House has been thoroughly repaired within a few months.——Apply to the Printer.

august 8 §